Miscellaneous "L"

1919-1920 (032)

October 12th, 1919

Miss A. M. Lacey,
Secretary, British Science Guild,
199 Piccadilly,
London, W.1.

Dear Madam:

I have been requested by Sir Edmund Osler who is deeply interested in the British Science Guild to write to you to the effect that we have been in consultation as to a person to take the Secretaryship in Canada vacated by the retirement of Professor B. T. Harvey from the position. I am in correspondence with Dr. A. E. Kennelly, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada, with regard to the matter, and he has promised to look into it, and I hope that he may be in a position to recommend some action with regard to it before long.

Yours sincerely,

President.

September 30th, 1919

Rev. R. S. Laidlaw,
Knox Presbyterian Church,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Laidlaw:

I do not expect to arrive in Winnipeg until Sunday morning, October 20th, and in any case as I have consistently made it a practice not to preach except to my own students I would have to ask you to excuse me from accepting your invitation for Sunday.

Hoping to see you when I am in Winnipeg, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

May 19th, 1920

Miss Constance Laing,
Spadina Gardens,
Toronto.

Dear Miss Laing:

I do not think that I have anything to add to the memorandum with regard to the scholarships for the War Memorial of the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire. As you know I have gone into the matter pretty carefully in the past, and I am glad to support your movement and give you any help I can.

I am glad to see that in the memorandum dealing with the selection you do not make it necessary for the President of the University to act on your Selection Committee, and I quite agree with you that after all there are members of the Faculty who might be of much more service to you.

Wishing you a successful meeting at Calgary,

I am,

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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November 21st, 1919

Mr. G. S. Laing,
Room 16,
Thermodynamics Building.

Dear Mr. Laing:

On my return from New York to-day I find your letter with the copy of "East and West" which I have not yet, however, had time to read. I will endeavour on the next few days to do so. I have seen quite a number of articles from your pen and I am glad that you are able from your own experience to set before the boys and girls of the country so much with regard to those sea with which they must be unfamiliar.

The picture of the Windjammer recalls the old days of my boyhood when I often saw vessels of this kind in Trinidad. In fact I came up on one of 900 tons to New York and knew a good deal more of ships in those days than I do to-day.

It must be a pleasure to you to be able to give these talksand to have the appreciation for them which I am sure you are getting. If it were not for my very busy life and occupied time I should like to have the chance of hearing you sometime.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

8 & 9 Charles Str. W., Toronto.

November 24, 1919.

Sir Robert Falconer,
Pres. of Univ. of Toronto,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I beg to inform you that, at the first meeting of the Inter-College Debating Union of the University of Toronto, you were unanimously elected Honorary President for the college term 1919-20. Therefore, the Society earnestly requests your presence at Park Bros. photographers, 328½ Yonge Str. on Saturday, Nov. 29th at 12.45 p.m., where a photo of the Executive will be taken for insertion into the 1920 Torontonensis.

Yours Respectfully,

Harold Lang,
Secy-Treasurer

November 26th, 1919

Harold Lang, Esq.,
89 Charles Street West,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Lang:

Will you be good enough to thank the Inter-College Debating Union for the honour that they have done me in unanimously electing me as Honorary President for the year 1919-20? I have much pleasure in accepting this position.

I hope to be able to be with you on Saturday at 12:45 at Park Brothers, but I have an engagement with the Premier that possibly may prevent me from being there, and I have another engagement at 1:15. However, I hope to be able to join you.

Yours sincerely,

President.

October 7th, 1919

J. S. Lang, Esq.,
The A. E. McDougall Company,
468 King Street West,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Lang:

The University will endeavour to meet the needs of those who wish instruction as you refer to. I am glad to know that there are so many who would like to take advantage of university courses. At present we are in serious difficulties on account of the enormous attendance of students, but we will do our very best to meet your wishes and you will soon hear from us.

Yours sincerely,

President.

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE MGR PAUL BRUCHÉSI
ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS
HIS GRACE MGR GEORGES GAUTHIER
PRESIDENT OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

MAURICE GOOR
CONSUL GENERAL FOR BELGIUM IN CANADA

SECRETARY:
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TREASURER:
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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
DR S. DU JARDIN
PROFESSOR AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY

EDOUARD MONTPETIT
PROFESSOR AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY

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Canadian Committee for the Restoration of the University of Louvain

(Incorporated)

UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire,
Governor General of Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:
POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL
228, ST. DENIS STREET
MONTREAL
PHONE EAST 3477

MONTREAL, ~~October 16th~~ 19~~19.~~

To the President,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. President,

The above mentioned Committee was formed a few weeks ago upon request of Mgr. Hebbelinck, Honorary Rector of the University of Louvain, specially entrusted by His Eminence Cardinal Mercier with the mission of making better known in America the damage done the ALMA MATER LOVANIENSIS by the German army and the distress into which the war has plunged the ancient Belgian University.

Placed under the high patronage of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire and under the Honorary Presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, this Committee has for object to solicit, throughout Canada, subscriptions which will be used for the restoration of the University of Louvain.

A similar Committee has been formed in the United States and collects funds which will be used for the reconstruction of the University's Library. The Canadian Committee is trying to provide funds for the reconstruction of the Commercial and Consular School destroyed with its scientific equipment, museum collections and special economic library.

The sums which will be obtained by the Committee will be handed to the University of Louvain as the National gift of Canada. A list of the principal contributors will be transmitted to the University's Authorities and the halls, rebuilt and reequipped, with such moneys, bearing the name of Canada, will perpetuate, for future generations, the kind heartedness and generosity of the Canadian people.

The Committee knows that Canada has already taken an important share in the relief work of Belgium and the other European Countries on whose territory this war was waged. But it also knows that the people of Canada, condemning the law which has made the crime of Louvain possible, will be desirous, for the sake of intellectual brotherhood, to help, as much as possible, to make Louvain rise out of its ruins with a renewed vitality and a greater prestige.

Toronto University will, no doubt, rejoice to see Canada join the other countries who associated with the view of giving to the restoration of the University of Louvain the character of a universal manifestation of the intellectual world in favor of one of its oldest and greatest centers of culture, wantonly destroyed by a savage enemy.

We thank you, Mr. President, for bringing the matter before your Board of Directors, and we sincerely hope that Toronto University will be desirous to contribute to our work to the full extent of its might. We will gladly supplement this letter with any other information you may desire, and remain, Mr. President,

Yours respectfully,

H. Laureys/A.P. Secretary.

BURSAR'S OFFICE
F. A. MOURÉ, BURSAR.
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

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TORONTO

24 October, 1919

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President,
University of Toronto.

Dear Mr. President:

At the meeting of the Board of Governors held yesterday the enclosed letter from the Canadian Committee for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, which was sent me from your Office, was read.

The Board directed me to ask you to be good enough to reply conveying their regrets that, this being a State University, they are unable to divert any funds for the project, and that they are consequently unable to give any financial aid, much as they sympathise with the object of the appeal.

Yours faithfully,

ENCL.
G/

THE RESTORATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

A paper by PROF. ALBERT CARNOY
of the Louvain Faculty

"The danger is averted, the hour of victory come and with it the promise of a new life fuller, greater, nobler than has been known before. The blood of Belgium's heroic sons has not been shed in vain." In these words of his message to the King of the Belgians on the day of the liberation of Brussels, President Wilson expresses the thought which is present is in the minds of all Belgians. They have resolved that their sufferings will not have been in vain, they want their country not only to "rise out of the tomb," to quote the words of their anthem, but to live a fuller and freer development to their national life, purified and exulted by the cruel ordeal it has gone through.

In her effort to revive, Belgium has the sympathy of the world on account of the great moral significance attached to her resurrection. As Deschanel has said: "Belgium was not only the stake of the conflict but the pawn of universal justice." In crushing her, Germany had broken the most solemn covenant existing between the great nations. This act was a direct challenge to the conscience of a world that was gradually rising to a loftier conception of international justice. Moreover, the fate of Belgium was typical of the precarious existence of the small nations. By it was to be decided whether they were doomed, each in its turn, to be absorbed in the greater imperialistic states, or whether their existence would be made more secure.

The noble ambition of the modern world to place science and art above the quarrels of men and nations, to treat them as sacred possessions of all mankind and to surround their sanctuaries with a special awe has also been baffled in various manners by the acts of the Germans in Belgium and never so much as in the destruction of the venerable library of Louvain University.

Here again there is a reparation that cannot leave mankind indifferent and which will be representative of what is best in the aspirations of the civilized peoples after this dreadful ordeal.

From a more restricted point of view it is the crowning of the restoration of Belgium. For centuries Louvain University has been closely associated with the national existence of the country. It has framed her mentality, and its history is the history of the Belgian spirit.

It was founded in 1425 precisely when the provinces of the Low Countries which had already economic interests in common, were about to reach political unity through the efforts of the dukes of Burgundy. They had even developed an art of their own but as yet they had no centre of culture. Most of the Belgian students went to the schools of Paris or of Cologne. Philip the Good understood that the new state which he was founding in opposition both to the Kings of France and to the Emperors would gain much in cohesion if the youths

of Flanders, Brabant, Luxemburg, etc. could meet freely in the same university, relieved of their allegiance to their own feudal lords. The rulers of the end of the Middle Ages had recognized the unifying power of those centres of learning which were undermining local spirit, raising the educated classes above the conflicts of counties and duchies, and as a result grouping them around the princes. They, therefore, took a spcial pleasure in conceding great privileges and immunities to the universities so as to make them absolutely independent of the local authorities. This was also the case at Louvain and was noted in the chart by which Pope Martin V instituted the new **stadium generale,** a precious document which has perished in the flames on August 25, 1914. The rector had entire jurisdiction over the members of the institution, both religious and secular and was surrounded with a brilliant pomp. In all the ceremonies he took precedence over all the other authorities of the country. He presided over the university tribunal inflicting upon the students punishments such as water and bread diet, flogging in presence of professors and students, fines and even detention in the university jail. There were promoters (proctors) doing police duty along the unpaved, unlighted streets of the city. A special article of the rules prohibited their fraternizing with the students in the inns.

The new institution answered so really to a need that its development was very rapid. Large endowments were granted to it and all over the town colleges were built, on the type of those of Oxford and Cambridge, providing the students with lodging, food, tutoring, etc. Their number increased up to thirty-five in the XVIIIth century. They were provided with scholarships for the students without means. Most of these buildings were still standing in 1914, although many had been diverted from their original purpose. Several of them were destroyed by fire.

The reputation of Louvain was especially high in the XVIth century when it was the centre of humanism in the North. Since 1470 already a great many editions of ancient writers had been published at Louvain in the presses of John of Westphalia and it is because of that circumstance that so many incunabula had been preserved in the library. About 800 of them have perished in the fire. In 1502 Erasmus settled there. He was a great traveller but Louvain was his favorite place, Lovanü mihi placent omnia," he writes. He started a movement for a more scientific study of antiquity. He succeeded in having a few ancient dramas represented and was able to attract a group of humanists around him, among them Clenard and Despautere, the author of a renowned Latin grammar. He succeeded in interesting in the movement a wealthy man of Malines, called Busleiden who at his death bequeathed a large sum of money for the foundation of a "Collegium Trium Linguarum" destined to the study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew according to the new methods. In spite of a violent opposition which he defied in biting satires, he succeeded in carrying out that plan and a few years later, 300 students attended the courses of the College.

Among the pupils of Erasmus were Barthelemy Masson whom the King of France, Francis I, entrusted with the College de France, a foundation inspired by that of the Louvain College, and Justus Lipsius, one of the most brilliant and best known humanists of the second half of the XVIth century. Although he also was a wanderer and spent part of his life at Iena and Leyden, he never found himself as much at home as at Louvain. He plays an important part in the

traditions of the place. He is represented leading his pupils to a lovely spot in the neighboring Heverle forest that is still called "Fontaine des Philosophes," or commenting in the presence of Archduke Albert on Seneca's **De Clementia** with such a convincing eloquence that the prince signed the pardon of 300 political prisoners. He is said to have been on his deathbed when the tower of St. Peter's Cathedral crashed down—the church which the Germans set on fire in 1914—and, alluding to his own death, to have improvised the chronogramme "Omnia Cadunt," giving the date (1606) of the event.

The faculty of arts was not the only one to establish the renown of Louvain. Mudaeus is probably the first jurist to apply to Roman Law the so-called "methode elegante."

In medicine, Louvain produced Vesalius, the founder of modern anatomy. Although he spent much of his life in Italy, he also has remained legendary in Louvain. One still speaks of his numerous bold devices to rob the bodies hanging on the gibbets outside the city. He published in Belgium his famous work: "De humani corporis fabrica," of which an "edition de luxe," with many pictures, printed on parchment was presented to Charles V. This unique piece of bookmaking, preserved in Louvain's library, has perished with the rest.

The mission of the faculty of theology was very delicate in that period of doctrinal strife. It stuck with remarkable persistence to the policy of advocating reform while respecting the authority of the church. The party of Erasmus unrelentingly and violently denounced the abuses of the time but refused to follow Luther.

Adrianus Florenz, Charles V's tutor, and a prominent member of the faculty of theology, succeeded Leo X in the papacy. He started a strong reaction against the sumptuous habits of the Roman court during the reign of the Medici pope. His love for austerity made him odious to the courtesans who regarded him as a barbarian without feeling for art. His only concern was to restore unity in the church. He sent a delegate to Augsburg promising the Lutherans a great many reforms in the Roman government. Luther, however, refused to listen to the representative of the man whom he scornfully called a "magister noster lovaniensis." The pope was too old to conduct for very long those difficult negotiations initiated in a very lofty spirit of conciliation. The failure of his efforts soon resulted in his death. His policy however remained that of the Louvain faculty which undertook the renovation of dogmatic theology by going to the sources, especially the Holy Fathers, whose works had become almost unknown at the time. It revised the text of the Vulgata and published translations of it. The "Louvain Confession" became the summary of religious teachings in the Low Countries, and was used as a basis of discussion in the Council of Trent in which five Louvain doctors played an important part as "deputies to the council." The study of the Fathers was continued in the following century and lively discussions were started in the faculty by the works of Baius and Jansenius on St. Augustine.

The revision of the rules of the University by the Archdukes introduced more order but crystallized the organization so that it could no longer develop according to the needs of the times. The XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries are therefore less brilliant and although the names of Rega in medicine and of Minckeleers in the application of coal gas to aeronautics should not be forgotten.

At the end of the XVIIIth century, the peace of the institution was disturbed by a series of conflicts. It opposed stubbornly and

victoriously the efforts of Emperor Joseph II who wanted to transform Louvain into a centre of so-called "Josephism," a system which subordinates the church entirely to the state regarded as the supreme and universal authority. The reunion of Belgium to France in 1795 while the Jacobins were in contol was a greater danger. The faculty refused to attend the services in the temple of the Supreme Being, and to take an oath of allegiance to the "Constitution de l'an III." The Rector was deported to Cayenne and the university was closed. In his last address the Rector had said that it would be "the last glory of the University to have refused to bow slavishly to the dictates of despotism."

In fact, in this respect the record of the University is glorious. It has energetically opposed the policy of the Duke of Alva and of the Spanish Inquisition, it has defied imperial tyranny in Joseph II and revolutionary despotism in 1795. It was only to be expected that it should be a victim to the fury of the great XXth century attempt against freedom.

In 1834 the old University was restored as a private institution under the name "Catholic University of Louvain," with the same spirit as before and with an organization very similar to that of the past. There were to be five faculties: Theology, Law, Medicine, Philosophy and Letters, Sciences. The last two represent the ancient faculty of arts. Several special schools were added afterwards for technical instruction (school of mines, architecture, agriculture, economics, etc.) The Rector, of course, has not the numerous privileges of the old regime but he enjoys great powers in the university itself, not dissimilar to those of the president of an American university. There is an administrative body containing a few representatives of the faculties and of the alumni and a committee of Trustees. The Rector has a council for University matters of which the deans of the various faculties are members. The police of the institution is in the hands of the Vice-Rectors. Appointments, salaries, subsidies, etc. are made by the Trustees in their annual meeting on recommendation of the Rector whose proposals are generally accepted. The schedules, matters referring to teaching, the exemptions granted to students, etc. are decided in the meetings of the faculties. The examinations are normally taken viva voce in presence of the whole faculty or at least of a group of professors representing the various subjects in which the candidate has to pass. They are public. The decisions are taken by the whole jury after secret deliberation.

Some of these examinations, especially those taken for the degrees of doctor of Theology, in "Moral and Historical Sciences," or in "Philosophy" are surrounded with special ceremonies, all the professors wearing cap and gown and walking to the "salles des promotions" (now burnt down) in stately procession preceded by "appariteres" with staffs.

The doctorate in Theology which implies ten years of theological studies (six at the University) it is the most highly appreciated of the kind. It includes a long printed research work on a subject of biblical criticism, hageography, church history, canon lay or theology proper, either in Latin or in a modern language. The candidate, moreover, has to answer to objections bearing on one of the forty theses which are printed and distributed to the assembly comprising often distinguished theologians coming from everywhere.

The examinations in letters, medicine, law, etc. are more simply

taken. By a special arrangement with the state the diplomas for those professional courses of studies, are officially recognized but for that reason, the subjects to be taken by the students are also determined by law. In the unofficial departments the University is at liberty to make its own regulations.

There were 3000 students in round figures at Louvain in 1914, most of them engaged in studies similar to those undertaken in American universities after graduation at college. Some of them lived in dormitories and hostels, survivals of the ancient colleges (Adrian VI College, Holy Ghost College, Justus Lipsius College, etc.) where they have lodging, board, chapel and supervision. The majority, however, are scattered all over town in apartments, rooms, boarding houses, etc. The great facilities of transportation of later years increased the number of commuters going back home every day to Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, etc.

The students generally belong to a club. Unlike the American fraternities, these societies are not based on social distinctions but keep together young men coming from the same part of the country or of the world. The tendency was the same in the old university when there were the nations: natio gallica, natio germanica, etc.

Besides these societies for enjoyment, there is a great number of clubs for more serious purposes. Some of them tend to provide the students with branches of education that are not obtainable in the class-rooms of the university, although in many cases they are the object of regular teaching in the American universities, such as public speaking, social work, practical knowledge and sociology and political science, composition in French, and Flemish, etc.

There is also a great efflorescence of clubs in which the Flemish students train themselves to treat in their own language the subjects which are taught in French only. (For some especially important subjects the university provides teaching both in French and Flemish.)

Other student gatherings, such as the medical club, the agricultural club, the societas philogoga, etc. are not very different from "seminars." All these meetings take place at night and do not interfere with the regular work of the students.

At most of these gatherings there are some instructors present. Except on such occasions, there is less intercourse between professors and students at Louvain, and in Europe generally, than in America.

The students were chiefly Belgian but the number of foreigners was increasing rapidly, both Catholics and non-Catholics. Many had begun to come from the neighboring countries but also from South America, the Near and the Far East. The American College now incorporated in the university had a great many ecclesiastical students from this country.

The developement of the University in later years was largely due to the reputation acquired by several of the members of its staff, whose names are well-known to the leaders in their respective fields throughout the world. In theology and church history, Van Hoonacker has made a special study of the prophets, Ladeuze (the present rector) and Hebbelynck (the previous rector) have devoted themselves to hageography in the Eastern Church, Cauchie has founded a school of Church history, De Harlez, Colinet and their pupils have done constructive work in the history of religions. Willems is known by his studies on Roman institutions. Reusens by his work in archaeology and palaeography.

In philosophy, the great name is that of Cardinal Mercier, the founder of the school of neo-scolasticism, working on a new synthesis of the philosophy of sciences with scolastic principles as a background. DeWulf, one of his pupils, is a historian of mediaeval philosophy. Among the scientists, P. Van Beneden, J. B. Carnoy, Gilson, have in succession applied themselves to biological research. In geology, De Dorlodot has created a very important museum of paleantology, while A. Dumont is the discoverer of the Campine coal-basin. Moreover, Ch. de la Vallee Poussin is known by his studies on the philosophy of mathematics. L. Henry by his chemical research. Van Gehuchten by his studies on the nervous system, etc. etc.

Moreover a great number of Louvain professors have played an important part in the public life of their country. Nyssens is the inventor of a very curious type of voting system combining universal suffrage with the representation of interests, the so-called plural voting which for nearly thirty years was part of the Belgian Constitution; Helleputte and Mabille did much to develop the interesting movement of social reform known as "Christian democracy." Poullet associated his name with an "Educational Act" consecrating one of the most liberal formulas of freedom of teaching. Descamps devoted himself to the questions connected with International Arbitration, Van den Heuvel, an eminent jurist, represented Belgium at the Vatican during the war and is now a member of the Peace Conference, etc.

The influence of Louvain University has therefore been in all truth beneficient not only to the Belgians whom it has inspired during so many years but to the world at large. It has notably done much to promote among Catholics in general the interest for research and for constructive activity in the fields of science, history, philosophy, etc., and its influence on the movement of ideas among them has been considerable both in the past and in the present. Its achievements in most departments however are interesting to people of all creeds and make it one of the most important centres of culture in Europe. It is with this idea, inasmuch as the losses of Louvain University are the loss of the whole intellectual world, that an international committee has been constituted to give to the restoration of Louvain the character of a solemn and universal manifestation of intellectual brotherhood. It will be the symbol of the spirit of the new era. While people everywhere long for more fraternity it is the duty of the intellectuals to show the way and proclaim that an outrage committed against one of their institutions is an insult to all. At the same time, the law will be condemned which has made the crime of Louvain possible.

The Belgians will be greatly honored to have on their battered soil this memorable and noble manifestation and they will surround their old Alma Mater with a new halo of glory. The new library will not be the sacred shrine of the relics of Belgian intellectuality of the past, but it will be the precious symbol of the resurrection of the nation and of the obligation which she has contracted towards the world.

A special committee has been formed in this country on which are many great Americans. For their participation in particular Belgium and the University of Louvain will be grateful since they find in it the crowning affirmation of a sympathy which America—and quite peculiarly the American intellectuals—have entertained for Belgium during her long trial.

75 Homewood Ave Hamilton
Sept. 12 1919

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President R. A. Falconer M.A. L.L.D.
University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,

For some time I have been watching the Toronto papers to see if the Canadian Government would reach a decision regarding financial aid to returned soldiers who wish to finish a college education.

I have just recently returned from overseas and am anxious to attend the School of Practical Science University of Toronto if the government will aid me financially.

I enlisted two years ago at the age of eighteen and served as a Second Lieutenant with an Imperial unit, having previously been with the C. E. F.

Could you please let me know what decision the government has come to and if it is unfavorable

would you advise me to make
an individual appeal.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Russell Lawie

September 15th, 1919

Mr. Russell Lowrie,

23 Rosemond Avenue,

Hamilton.

Dear Sir:

So far the Dominion Government has taken no action upon the memorandum submitted to it by the Conference of Canadian Universities with regard to financial aid to returned soldiers. I am enclosing a copy. Sir Robert Falconer has been in Ottawa six or seven times interviewing the Premier and the various ministers. The memorandum has also been sent to the papers of the Dominion with the request that it be published and favourably commented upon. If any action is taken doubtless you will see from the newspapers. It certainly would do no harm to apply to the Government directly for aid.

Yours sincerely,

President's Secretary.

January 19th, 1920

Miss G. Lawler,
435 Jarvis Street,
Toronto.

Dear Miss Lawler:

It was a great pleasure to me to be present and hear the Archbishop on Louvain last Wednesday night. He spoke with such full knowledge and such deep feeling that his lecture was quite memorable. I should not have missed it for a great deal.

Yours sincerely,

President.

March 24th, 1920

Mrs. Alice T. Lawrence,
125 William Street,
Brockville, Ont.

Dear Madam:

There was a caretaker in the University of the name of Macintosh last year but he left the employ of the University last October and I do not know where he is.

Yours sincerely,

President.

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April 11th, 1920

Professor A. C. Lawson,
University of California.

Dear Professor Lawson:

I have just received this morning a request from the Regents of the University of California to appoint a representative to be present at the Inauguration of Dr. David Prescott Barrows as President on March 23rd. The distance and the date make it impossible for me to attend but I have written to the Secretary saying that I am asking you to be good enough to act as our representative on that occasion. Will you be kind enough to do us the favour of presenting on our behalf a message of good-will to the University of California and to its President elect ? We are fortunate in having so distinguished a graduate on the staff to do this favour, and I trust that it will be agreeable to you to act for us.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY
ANDREW C. LAWSON

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BERKELEY, Mch. 17, 1920. 191X

Sir Robert A. Falconer,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir Robert:

I shall be very happy to represent the University of Toronto at our inauguration ceremonies here on March 23, and to convey a message of good-will from Toronto to California on that occasion as suggested in your favor of March 11.

Yours Sincerely,

Andrew C. Lawson

58 Hewitt St.,

Guelph, July 16/19.

To Sir Robert Falconer,
University of Toronto,
Toronto.

Dear Sir Robert:

In regard to press items under date of 15th. inst. re. proposed grant for intuition and subsistance for those desirous of, and qualified to take up University training, may I enquire why in every instance, "Returned Soldiers" are particularly designated to the complete exclusion of those, who, through no fault of their own are not, "Returned Soldiers" but who, many of them, were in service much longer than many who were permitted to go overseas and were then returned? Is this exclusion intentional or merely an oversight or error? My reason for the inquiry is that of one being vitally interested, as may be proven by file in Dr. Gandier's possession, of courses ~~patronized~~ for the purpose of service. I may add that I am at present still doing the work I was doing in the army at the beginning of 1917. This to me is, "Service."

Thanking you in advance for any inconvenience you may put yourself to in this matter, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Jas. S. Lawson.

July 31st, 1919

Jas. S. Lawson, Esq.,

58 Bonner Street,

Guelph, Ont.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Sir Robert Bickerdike I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter regarding financial aid for returned soldiers. Certainly the agreements of which I enclose a copy states that the assistance is for those who have served overseas. If any thing is granted by the Dominion Government you would have to get a ruling from them regarding men who had served in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

President's Secretary.

HERBERT S. LEES, President.
FRED. DOWSWELL, Vice President.
GEO. H. LEES Vice President.
FRANK T. BAINE, Secretary.
ALEX. G. MAIN, Treasurer

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CLOTHES MANGLES ETC.

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HAMILTON, CANADA. Jan. 31, 1920.

Sir Robert A. Falconer,
President, The University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

The Ontario Hardware Dealers Association are holding a Convention in Hamilton the third week in February. On Thursday the 19th inst. the Hardware Manufacturers of Hamilton are tendering a luncheon at 12.30 to the members of the Hardware Association. The Manufacturers are very anxious that the luncheon should be a success in every way and they therefore would take it as a great favor if you could come here on that day and be the speaker at the luncheon. They have asked me to write to you and to make an appeal to you in such a way that you will say yes. As you are a very busy man I will refrain from boring you with any arguments and as you no doubt know The Ontario Hardware Dealers Association and many of the Hamilton Manufacturers, I trust you will be able to be with us on that date and I shall look forward to your answer which you might let me have at your convenience.

Yours truly,

Herbert S. Lees

February 4th, 1920

Herbert S. Lees, Esq.,
Messrs. Bonnell, Lees and Co. Ltd.,
Hamilton.

Dear Sir:

It is very kind of the Ontario Hardware Dealers Association to invite me to address a luncheon on Thursday, the 19th inst. and I regret that I shall not be able to accede to their request because I am to be in Ottawa that day attending the meeting of the National Council of Education.

Yours sincerely,

President.

July 14th, 1919

Rev. S. D. Leitch,

3114 Victoria Avenue,

Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter on behalf of the petition of Mr. S. Berkeley for a fellowship for the coming year. I am afraid, however, that we cannot give him a fellowship. We have already made several awards and one has gone to a Queen's graduate this year. We must distribute our awards and keep most of them for the Western Universities.

Yours sincerely,

President

April 29th, 1920

Rev. L. H. Lepper,
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension,
1701 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I have received your letter with regard to the plan of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for War Emergency Scholarships. I think, however, that the letter has been sent to me by mistake as I am President of the Provincial University of Toronto and have no definite connections with the Methodist Church. I am, however, sending your letter to Chancellor Bowles, who is President of Victoria College, which is a Methodist institution within the University of Toronto and doubtless he will take action in accordance with your letter.

Yours sincerely,

President.

President:
Comrade ALAN J. McCAUSLAND,

Comrade E. A. L'ESTRANGE
Secretary
Room 206 Tyrrell Bldg.
97 King St. East
Phone Main 6404

Army and Navy Veterans in Canada

Honorary Patrons:

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL
MAJOR GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES.

DOMINION PRESIDENT: W. J. TUPPER, K.C., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Unit No. 15.

Toronto, Canada,

May 22, 1920.

President Falconer,
Toronto University,
College St.,
Toronto.

Sir:

It was reported at a meeting that after an investigation by the University authorities a member making use of the objectionable remark reflecting on Britishers as a whole had been identified. May we respectfully ask you should this information be correct to advise us of the identity of this member as requested in a previous communication to you. Much unfavorable comment has been made by all Veteran Associations in this city as to the laxity in which this case has been investigated and we feel it will considerably clear the air if you will inform us of the name of the member who made the objectionable remark.

Thanking you for a reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Edward A L'Estrange
Secretary,

ARMY & NAVY VETERANS IN CANADA

Toronto Unit No. 15.

May 26th, 1920

Edward A. L'Estrange, Esq.,
Secretary, Army and Navy Veterans in Canada,
26 Tyrrell Building,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

I do not know who could have given you the information that the person who made use of the objectionable remark with regard to the War Veterans to which you refer has been identified. This matter has had the most serious consideration of the Board of Governors, and no name has yet been suggested. I have myself not the least idea who could have said such a thing. The matter is not in the hands of the Board of Governors and their Secretary has, I understand, communicated with the Secretary of the Veterans in regard to it. The Veterans has refused to divulge the name of the person, and I believe that the Chairman of the Board of Governors is willing to go with the representative of the Veterans to the Government and see what further steps can be taken in the matter.

You are quite mistaken in thinking that there has been any laxity in regard to the investigation. I should think that the Committee who were present at the Board of Governors, when unfortunately I was confined to bed with a cold, would have reported otherwise.

Yours sincerely,

President.

November 10th, 1919

Dr. C. F. Lewis,
Harper Hospital,
Detroit.

Dear Dr. Lewis:

I am interested in receiving your letter and I am passing it on to the Faculty of Medicine. A course for returned men is now being arranged for and a notice will doubtless be forwarded to you with regard to it.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

November 8th, 1919

V. H. Lewis, Esq.,
Pacific Coliere,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Many thanks for the pains you have been at to explain the situation with regard to the student activities in connection with the War Memorial. I quite realise how serious the difficulties are in view of the very complicated interests, and I am sure that you and through you the Administrative Council are doing their very best and I hope you will not think that I have any criticism to make also regard to the work that you are doing. We must simply endeavour to do the best we can.

I shall be glad to meet the Committee for a few moments at twelve next Wednesday, though I have another committee at the same hour. If I can get away by a quarter past twelve it will suit me well enough.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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November 6th, 1919

Librairie Beauchemin,
79 Rue St. Jacques,
Montreal.

Gentlemen:

You will remember having sold to this office recently a new Remsond typewriter, and that at the time it did not seem in perfect condition, and was returned to you in Montreal for adjustments. I have in the work here always to use the machine for duplicates, and in the last few days the alignment has gone out very badly. I enclose a copy of a piece of work to show you, and you will notice in this letter the space widens towards the right side of the page. Will you kindly advise us what to do in the matter, as you have no agency in Toronto ?

Yours sincerely,

President's Secretary.

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November 8th, 1919

W. S. Lyttaer, Esq.,
A.U.W.A.,
Y.C.A.,
Toronto.

My dear Sir:

I do not think that you could find the word "unfortunateness" in an English dictionary, and certainly it could only be used in an extraordinary case. There is nothing about the construction of the word that would prevent its employment because it would seem the quality of being unfortunate. However, that is the abstract possibility as to its meaning. As to its being an English word I think I am correct in saying that there is no such word in use in the English language.

Yours sincerely,

President.

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City Clerk's Office
INDUSTRY INTELLIGENCE INTEGRITY
Toronto.

January 5th, 1920.

Dear Sir,

I beg to forward herewith an extract from the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Local Board of Health held on this date, as follows:-

Moved by Alderman Ryding, seconded by Alderman McMulkin, that a further extension of two weeks from January 5th, 1920, be granted to enable school children to be vaccinated, and that in the meantime they be permitted to attend school, which was carried.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. Langton

City Clerk & Secretary
Local Board of Health.

JBS/AD.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"SAILORDOM-CENT", LONDON.

WAKEFIELD HOUSE,
32, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON, E.C.2.

August 5th. 1919

The Principal,
The University of Toronto,
Toronto.

Dear Madam,

The services rendered by the sailors to the Nation during the past five years have laid each one of us under great and lasting obligations to them. In the discharge of their duty many thousands have made the Supreme Sacrifice.

The Dowager Lady Dimsdale has undertaken to raise £100,000 to build a Sailors' Hostel for the Port of London "as a Memorial from the Women of the Empire to those splendid men of both Sea Services who have lost their lives in the service of their Country".

The appeal is being made throughout the Empire in order that everyone within its bounds may be able to give their thank offering. Such a monument I am confident needs no words of mine to commend it, but I am taking the liberty of saying that I would be very grateful if you could give your University an opportunity of taking part in this excellent and deserving object.

The members of your profession have already responded so magnificently to so many appeals during the War that I feel certain now that Peace has come you will be glad of an opportunity of helplng this patriotic and humane enterprise.

Yours very truly,

Margaret Lloyd George

P.S. In order to save clerical an other expenses I have arranged for this appeal to be issued from the Society's offices instead of from 10 Downing Street, and shall be glad if you will use the enclosed envelope for your reply.

Mrs. D. Lloyd George,

British & Foreign Sailors' Society,

Wakefield House,

32, Cheapside,

London. E.C.2.

September 23rd, 1919

Dean Lloyd,
Halifax, N.S.
Dear Dean Lloyd:

I regret not to have had the opportunity of seeing you when I was in Halifax. I am sending you a copy of an address I have written on "The Education of National Character". A good deal in this will not be delivered at the Conference, but I expect to take selections from it, and probably to make some additions towards the end. However, this will give you an idea of what I am likely to say, though of course my remarks will be much shorter.

Yours sincerely,

President.

Board

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QUEEN'S HALL
7 QUEEN'S PARK

Nov. 27th 1919.

The Presidents of
the University of Toronto.

Dear Mr. President,

I sent you
a note last term saying
that Miss Paulin would

not be remaining at
Queen's Hall after the
first of January.
She however does wishes
to continue her work
here.

Faithfully Yours
Louise Lowenstein.

~~S.O.S.~~ 523

October 6th, 1919

Mr. Hugo Loch,
Prisoner of War,
Tomsk, Siberia.

Dear Sir:

Through the kindness of Colonel Grasett, Chief Constable of Toronto, it is learned that your brothers, Stephen and William Loch, are at present residing at 692 Ashdale Avenue. Your letter was delivered to them and they promised to write and also to send assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

President.

May 26th, 1920

Rev. J. A. Logan, D.D.,
Westminster Hall,
Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Dr. Logan:

Many thanks for the reports of the Synod of British Columbia with regard to fraternal relations with the Anglican Church, which I find lying on my desk on my return. I have had from Dr. Ferguson a brief outline of the work that has been done, but I shall be glad to read the full report at the earliest opportunity.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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University of London,

South Kensington,

London, S.W.7.

Telegrams: University, Southkens, London.
Telephone: Kensington 7000 (3 lines).

Replies to this letter should be addressed to the undersigned and the following number should be quoted:—

10th February 1920.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Senate of the University I have the honour to invite your University to appoint 2 delegates to attend a Conference of Professors of English in the chief Universities of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, which it is proposed to hold here on Tuesday, July 6th 1920, and the two following days.

The Senate are anxious that the principal University teachers of English in this University (including Professor Sir Israel Gollancz, Professor W.P.Ker, Professor Sir Sidney Lee, and Professor Caroline Spurgeon) should meet their fellow Professors in other Universities of the United Kingdom and of the United States and Canada with a view to a full discussion, likely to lead to practical results, on matters which are of common interest and of importance at the present time.

A detailed programme is in course of preparation and the University would welcome suggestions from you in that regard. It is thought that the general scope of the discussion should cover such questions as -

(1) aims and methods of instruction in English Language and Literature;

(2) means of promoting organisation in research, e.g., modes of publication by the University of approved pieces of research;

(3) modes of bringing into closer personal relations those engaged in the Universities of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom in teaching the language and literature common to all;

(4) the new Ph.D. Degree: consideration of qualifications for candidates.

It is familiar knowledge that American and Canadian Professors and teachers of other subjects of study, such as the Sciences and History, have been invited to this country to meet their colleagues here from time to time, but no such invitation has yet been extended to American and Canadian Professors of English.

The University has not quarters to place at the disposal of members of the Conference, but it would be glad to assist them in finding accommodation either with friends or at such hotels as they may themselves desire. I should be glad to receive information as to the wishes of your delegates in this matter at your early convenience.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

S Rennie Wells

Vice-Chancellor.

The President,
University of Toronto,
CANADA.

March 10th, 1920

The Vice-Chancellor,
University of London,
South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor:

In answer to your letter of the 10th February I have to thank you for the invitation that you have extended to this University to appoint two delegates to attend a Conference of Professors of English to be held in London on the 6th of July. I should like very much to be able to nominate two of our staff, but it seems to be improbable that during the forthcoming summer there will be any of our staff in English visiting the Old Country. The rates of travel are now so very high as to be almost prohibitive unless business is very urgent and unfortunately both the incomes of the staff and the finances of the University at present are not such as to allow much margin for travelling. Possibly, however, by the beginning of July I may be able to name a representative.

Thanking you again,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

June 21st, 1920

Miss Helen Losanitch,
Serbian Child Welfare Association,
7 West 8th Street,
New York City.

Dear Miss Losanitch:

I have received your letter announcing that the Serbian Government has been good enough to offer me the decoration of St. Sava III Class for work in connection with the Serbian Relief Committee during the war. I highly appreciate this honour, which is far more than I deserve for any work that I did. It was a pleasure to me to be of any help and to know that we really in some measure aided your people who have suffered so terribly. I hope, however, that from now on a new era of prosperity has dawned upon the Serbian people. Others, such as Mr. H. A. Langton, have done far more than I have for the Serbian people, and I should hope that Mr. Langton may get even greater recognition than I have received. Again assuring you of my thanks, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

November 17th, 1919

Sir James Lougheed, K.C.M.G.,
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir James:

I shall gladly convey to the Board of Governors the expression of your appreciation of their action in granting the use to the Canadian Government of a number of our buildings during the war. I do not need to assure you that it was a pleasure to be able to assist in any way.

I shall also express your thanks to the members of the staff.

Yours sincerely,

President.

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April 23rd, 1920

Russell F. Locke, Esq.,
Messrs. Starr, Spence, Cooper and Fraser,
120 Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

The President will not be in his office for a day or two owing to a slight cold, but in his absence I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter suggesting that a campaign be undertaken by the University.

Yours sincerely,

Earl H. Locke,

President's Secretary.

April 29th, 1920

Russell F. Locke, Esq.,
120 Bay Street,
Toronto.

My dear Mr. Locke:

On my return to my office after being absent a few days I have your letter referring to a publicity campaign on behalf of the University and I have to thank you for your interest in the matter and your kindness in suggesting that your brother might be willing to give us advice in connection with any such publicity campaign. I am very glad to know that we may rely upon an old graduate for such a purpose, and as soon as we take the matter up I shall be glad to avail myself of the advantage of consulting with him in regard to the matter. At present we are so deeply engaged upon our estimates for the year and in our plans for the next academic year that we are not dealing with this matter, but I have no doubt that we shall soon have to do so.

Yours sincerely,

President.

December 16th, 1919

Rev. R. A. Lundy,
Malton, Ont.

Dear Mr. Lundy:

At the meeting of the Senate held last Friday night the case of Howard Miller was considered, and in view of his illness the payment of the Blake Scholarship has been deferred for one year, so that he will be able to take a year off, and I hope by that time he will have fully recovered his strength. I am very sorry that ill health has interfered with the continuation of what promises to be a fine career.

Yours sincerely,

President.

December 1st, 1919

John M. Lyle, Esq.,
19 Avondale Road, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Lyle:

It so happened that this morning on the way to Hamilton I was speaking to Dr. Herbert Bruce about the proposed scholarships for postgraduate students in French Schools, and among other departments which I mentioned as being likely to profit very much by these scholarships I definitely referred to Architecture. I know very little about the proposals except what Dr. Bruce told me this morning, but the suggestion seems to me to be very valuable indeed and I hope that the Government will put it into effect. When it is matured I will also endeavour to see that Architecture gets its due share.

Thanking you for your letter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

June 9th, 1920

F. Lynan, Esq., Jr.,
Secretary to the President,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 4th arrived here on Monday but Sir Robert Falconer has been away and I did not want to write until I could give you definite information. Sir Robert will leave here on Monday afternoon, June 14th, by the C. P. R. train at 6:35, arriving in Chicago on Tuesday morning at 7:55. I suppose he will have to take another train to Evanston, but I am unable to give you the time of this.

He will leave Chicago for Toronto on Wednesday afternoon at 5:40.

He will avail himself of your kind offer of the use of a gown and will not take his own.

Yours sincerely,

President's Secretary.

July 9th, 1919

E. Stewart Lyon, Esq.,
Editor, "The Globe",
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Lyon:

I am glad to know that "The Globe" is planning to set aside space for educational news, and we shall be glad to send you any material that we have that may seem to afford interest. I have asked the Assistant Registrar, Mr. Connell, to take the matter in hand, and he will correspond with the Educational Editor weekly.

Yours sincerely,

President.